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## Week in Headlines

### International

*U.S.-Soviet friendship pact proposed by Bulganin; Eisenhower rejected offer, asked Russia to modify policies, cooperate in UN.*

*East German forces added to Soviet-bloc Warsaw Pact Command.*

*Russia returned Porkkala base to Finland.*

*Israel asked U.S. for arms to offset Arab imports from E. Europe.*

*Saudi Arabia denied reports its oil royalties financed campaign against pro-Western Arabs.*

*Kubitschek inaugurated as Brazilian President.*

### United States

*President sent national health plan to Congress, tabled proposal for health reinsurance.*

*Senate Democrats split in debate over natural gas bill.*

*House voted exemption of farm-used gasoline from federal tax.*

*Citizens panel offered plan for buildup of peaceful atomic power.*

*Died: writer H. L. Mencken.*

# WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

## U.S. Declines Soviet Treaty

### Says UN Serves Same Purpose

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 28 rejected as unnecessary, due to the existence of the UN Charter, a Soviet proposal for a 20-yr. bilateral friendship treaty with the U.S.

The proposal was made by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in a letter dated Jan. 23 & delivered personally to the President Jan. 25 by Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin, who was paying his first call at the White House since presenting his credentials in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 311J]

### *Bulganin Urges "Friendship"*

Bulganin's treaty-proposing letter Jan. 23 recalled Pres. Eisenhower's remarks at the 1955 Geneva summit meeting about the friendship of the American & Russian peoples. The Soviet Premier observed that "the history of the relations between our countries is convincing proof" that "friendly cooperation . . . satisfies the highest interests" of both peoples. [See Vol. XV, p. 237G1]

Bulganin said: U.S.-Soviet cooperation "has been based, not on accidental & short-lived motives, but on fundamental & enduring interests." There "have never been & are not now any irreconcilable differences, nor any frontiers or territories that might become an object of dispute or conflict." It was "certainly not by accident that, with the exception of the . . . foreign intervention against the young Soviet Republic, the peoples of our states have never fought each other." Postwar "impairment of relations . . . whatever the reasons may be, is contrary to the interests of both . . . peoples and adversely affects the entire international situation." During the cold war, "serious disagreements have arisen with regard to . . . disarmament, the assurance of security in Europe, the German question, together with certain problems of the Far East," and "the importance of the above-mentioned problems is recognized." Despite "narrowing of the gap . . . with regard to individual matters under discussion" at the Geneva summit meeting, "substantial divergences became manifest and further efforts will in time be needed to reach the necessary agreement on a solution of the above problems." "Nevertheless, a continuation of the existing state of Soviet-American relations cannot further the settlement of unsolved international problems."

#### Sees Peace Threatened

Bulganin said that existing "international tension is fraught with the possibility of breaking the peace, with nations reaping all the dangerous consequences thereof." Both peoples "are equally interested in putting an end to the armaments race, which forces them to waste their strength & resources for unproductive purposes"; both wanted to apply "resources now going into unproductive military expenditures" for "improving the material well-being of nations, lowering taxes, raising real wages, housing & public construction, aiding underdeveloped countries [and] strengthening international cooperation."

#### Favors Soviet-U.S. Amity Pact

Although "certain complicated international problems" had recently been settled, Bulganin said, he was "genuinely convinced that an improvement in Soviet-American relations is urgently needed" and that "this purpose could be served by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship & cooperation between our countries." Bulganin then offered a treaty draft which provided for settlement of all disputes "by peaceful means" in conformity with the UN Charter. [See p. 1D3]

### *Eisenhower Asks 'New Spirit'*

Pres. Eisenhower's reply to Bulganin was delivered by U.S. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen in Moscow Jan 28, when both letters were made public in the U.S. [See p. 34E1] The President noted that the substantive articles of the Soviet-proposed treaty were "already covered by the explicit provisions" in the UN Charter, which "the American people sincerely desire to help make reality."

"But the present state of international tension was not prevented by the words of the Charter," said Mr. Eisenhower. "How can we hope that the present situation would be cured merely by repeating those words in a bilateral form?" The President questioned "whether again going through a treaty-making procedure . . . might indeed work against the cause of peace by creating the illusion that a stroke of a pen had achieved a result which, in fact, can be obtained only by a change of spirit."

#### Protests Red Policies

Pres. Eisenhower said he "had earnestly hoped" that the 1955 Geneva summit meeting would create "a bettering of international relations," but "the American people have had sadly to conclude that the events following our meeting have not given substance to their hope." The President then presented "a short record of recent events":

- The Big 4 summit leaders "explicitly agreed" that Germany should be reunified under free elections "in conformity with the national interests of the German people & the interests of European security." The West offered "constructive proposals," but the USSR rejected "any proposal dealing with the reunification of Germany by means of free elections" at the Forgn. Ministers' meeting last fall. [See Vol. XV, p. 373D1]
- The Eisenhower proposal for mutual aerial inspection to precede disarmament was also "rejected" by the USSR at the Forgn. Ministers' parley.
- The USSR accepted none of the "many concrete measures" proposed by the Western Forgn. Ministers to increase East-West contacts.
- "A further deterioration has taken place because . . . it has seemed that [Russia] had, in various areas of the world, embarked upon a course which increases tensions by intensifying hatreds & animosities implicit in historic international disputes." [See p. 18E1; Vol. XV, 295D2]

#### Asks 'Deeds, Not Words'

The President said he shared Bulganin's "conviction that an improvement in Soviet-American relations is urgently needed. But frankly, our peo-

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## Truman Praises Reply

**U.S. Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, arriving in New York Jan. 31 to make a political speech Feb. 2, said that Pres. Eisenhower's reply to Bulganin's friendship treaty offer was the "the best thing he's done in foreign affairs since he's been in the White House." [See p. 22D1]**

ples find it difficult to reconcile what appears to us to be the purposes of your Govt. in these areas with your present words," Mr. Eisenhower said. "This nation holds out the hand of friendship to all who would grasp it in sincerity . . . I now repeat that there is nothing I would not do to promote peace with justice for the world. But we know that it is deeds and not words alone which count."

Mr. Eisenhower called upon Bulganin to consider "what a vast change would be effected not only in our relations but throughout the world if there were prompt measures to reunify Germany in freedom within the framework of security; if there were carried out our wartime pledge to respect the right of peoples to choose [their] form of government . . . ; if there were arranged such mutual opening of our countries to inspection that the possibilities of surprise attack would vanish and if reductions of armaments were made practical . . . " Bulganin was asked to consider also "the mountain of distrust & misunderstanding that would disappear if our peoples freely exchanged news, information, visits & ideas."

The President said the U.S. was prepared "at any moment to move in a spirit of conciliation" toward realization of these ends. "May I hope . . . that you, too, are dedicated to these great ends?" the President asked, inviting "further expression of your views." [See pp. 11C2, 28E1]

### Russian Papers Ignore Reply

Although the Bulganin & Eisenhower letters were made public in Washington Jan. 28 under a U.S.-Soviet agreement, Soviet newspapers published only Bulganin's letter and had not acknowledged the Eisenhower reply by Jan. 31.

### Eden Advised of Correspondence

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden was advised of the U.S.-Soviet correspondence while en route to the U.S. He opened a 3-day series of talks with Pres. Eisenhower in Washington Jan. 30. [See p. 25D3]

## Congress Backs President

Pres. Eisenhower's reply received strong bipartisan support in Congress, although some Democrats criticized the President for not consulting with key Senators before replying to Bulganin. Among those taking this view were Sens. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Mansfield commented favorably on some aspects of Mr. Eisenhower's reply, but Humphrey, also a member of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., declined comment. [See p. 28B2]

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. called the President's reply "a most excellent state paper" which "does not abruptly respond . . . with an abrupt negative." George said both the Bulganin & Eisenhower letters "breathe a kindly spirit of conciliation." [See p. 28G2]

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) said Jan. 28: "Treaties are out of date as an effective means of getting along" with the Communists. Sen. John M. Vorys (R., O.) said: "Any non-aggression treaty with Russia would be unilateral. We would abide by it and they wouldn't."

## Khrushchev Lauds 'Ike'

In a 3-hr.-&-10-min. interview with New York attorney Marshall MacDuffie in Moscow, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said Jan. 25 that he & other Soviet leaders "are convinced that the American leaders, among them Pres. Eisenhower, basically strive for peace and do not want war." MacDuffie quoted Khrushchev as saying that the Russians knew Pres. Eisenhower "from the war and he always kept his word." MacDuffie said Khrushchev criticized U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles' comments about going to the "brink" of war, but Krushchev noted that Mr. Eisenhower had not read the *Life* magazine article containing them. [See p. 28B1]

MacDuffie asked Khrushchev whether Marshal Vasili I. Chuikov's statement about hydrogen bombs Jan. 21 was not "taking a position of strength." MacDuffie quoted Khrushchev as replying: "No, it was just an answer to [Adm. Arthur W.] Radford [U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn.], Dulles & people like that. These words prove my statement that it is impossible to have things go on this way. They back up my statement that we should think of how to avoid a new war." [See p. 27E1]

(MacDuffie obtained his interview with Khrushchev as he ended a 4-wk. business trip to the USSR. He first had met Khrushchev while serving with UNRRA in the Ukraine in 1946. In 1953 Khrushchev cut red tape holding up a Soviet visa for MacDuffie.) [Vol. XIII, p. 382A2; XV, 19A2]

### Says U.S. Sways Britain

Khrushchev also granted an interview Jan. 25 to Graham Stanford, correspondent of *News of the World*, a London Sunday newspaper, which quoted Khrushchev Jan. 29 as saying that the U.S. had prevented agreement on "a number of points advanced by Sir Anthony Eden at Geneva and which were discussed in private."

Khrushchev was quoted as saying that he & Soviet Premier Bulganin got the impression "that the views stated at that time could have been reduced to mutually acceptable conditions. But unfortunately that development did not take place" because "the U.S. took up a different position in regard to them." Khrushchev was said to have told Stanford he hoped "I will not be misunderstood. I have no wish to set up Britain against the U.S. . . . That would be stupid and do no good to humanity." [See Vol. XV, pp. 421F3, 238G2]

## Germans in Warsaw Pact Force

The Soviet-bloc Political Consultative Com. set up under the 8-nation Warsaw Treaty met in Prague Jan. 27-28 and formally accepted the entry of the newly-created East German Army into the unified military command under Marshal Ivan S. Konev. East German Defense Min. Gen. Willi Stoph was named a deputy commander under Konev. [See p. 30B3]

A declaration issued by the Warsaw pact group Jan. 28 accused the NATO countries of "pursuing an arms race" by "arming their armies with atomic weapons & increasing by 1/3 their air forces in Europe." The declaration said those moves had been decided upon at NATO's Paris meeting in December. [See Vol. XV, p. 413D2]

The declaration proposed that an international agreement on banning atomic weapons be preceeded by an agreement that "armed forces maintained on German territory, including the armed forces of the German Dem. [Eastern] & the German Fed. [Western] Republics, should not be equipped with atomic weapons." The declaration said that British proposals made at the 1955 Geneva summit meeting for a European security system & demilitarized zone in Europe "could be examined" as a means of "creating an effective system of European security." [See p. 34F2; Vol. XV, 238G2, 167A3]

A final communiqué from the Prague meeting Jan. 28 said the 8 nations had decided that the Political Consultative Com. "would meet whenever necessary, but at least twice a year," & that "subsidiary organizations shall be established . . . in Moscow." [See Vol. XV, p. 167A3]

(Gen. Chu Teh, Red Chinese Govt. vice chrmn., attended the Prague meeting as an observer.)

### Molotov Upholds "2 Germanys"

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov told the committee Jan. 28 that German unification would be achieved only "through an agreement between both German states." "Western Govts., in refusing Soviet proposals for European security, are trying to force not only West Germany but also East Germany into their military blocs," he said. "It is time to realize that there are 2 German states." [See Vol. XV, p. 365C3]

Molotov also told the committee Jan. 28 that "we cannot accept it as a fact that the danger of a new war has disappeared." [See Vol. XV, p. 375F3]

## USSR Returns Porkkala

The USSR formally gave up its occupation of the 152-sq.-mi. Porkkala enclave in Finland in a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki Jan. 26,

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following withdrawal of all Soviet troops under an agreement made in Sept. 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 310F1]

Mikhail G. Pervukhin, a Soviet First Deputy Premier, said after signing the protocol: "The Soviet Union no longer has a military base on the territory of a foreign country."

Finnish officials guided 400 newsmen through the liberated area Jan. 27. Former dwellings were found to be run down, but a heavy blanket of snow prevented Finnish officials from determining what types of equipment the Russians had installed in the area.

#### Finnish Ministers Resign

7 Social Democrats resigned from the 15-member Cabt. of Finnish Premier Urho Kekkonen (Agrarian Party) a few hours after the Jan. 26 ceremony, reportedly because they felt Kekkonen had used the return of Porkkala to further his Presidential campaign. Their official reason was to protest Govt. approval of a rise in consumer dairy prices. (300 Presidential electors were chosen in elections in Finland Jan. 16. The electors were to name a successor to Pres. Juho Paasikivi Feb. 15. [See Vol. XIII, p. 398E1]

## MIDDLE EAST

### Mrs. FDR, Truman Back Israel

Support for sending U.S. arms to Israel was included in a statement issued in New York Jan. 28 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. She announced that the statement had been indorsed by ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman & AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The statement said: The U.S. "must counteract every attempt by the Soviet Union to upset the present precarious balance of power in this area [the Middle East]. This requires that the U.S. should now provide the defensive arms needed by Israel to protect itself against any aggression made possible or incited by the introduction of Communist arms." The U.S. "must make clear that any change in the status quo by force will not be recognized or tolerated." "No constructive purpose could be served by gnawing at or seeking to roll back the boundaries of Israel. . . . The cynical invitation to an arms race, the spreading of confusion & the exciting of mutual fear & hostility by the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt can be offset only by the clarification of our position."

(Mrs. Roosevelt commented Jan. 28 that she would have preferred that arms not be used by either side. Truman said in New York Jan. 31 he thought the Israeli-Arab dispute could be settled without sending arms to either side but that Israel should be strengthened if Soviet-bloc countries armed the Arabs.) [See pp. 34A1, 25E1-D3; Vol. XV, 409A1]

### Israel Pushes Arms Plea

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban Jan. 30 urged Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden to "rise to the level of their inescapable moral duty" by making arms available to Israel. Eban made the appeal in a speech before the Women's Natl. Dem. Club in Washington.

Eban had carried his appeal to U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Jan. 25. Washington officials said later that Dulles told Eban that it might be "weeks or months" before the U.S. decided whether to extend arms aid. Israel reportedly sought $50 million in arms aid to offset an estimated $75-$100 million worth of Czech arms going to Egypt. [See Vol. XV, pp. 422E3, 414G2]

### El Auja Plan Accepted

UN Secy.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, who left N.Y. Jan. 15 on a Mid and Far East tour, said in Jerusalem Jan. 24 that Egypt had accepted plans he submitted in Nov. 1955 to ease tension in the demilitarized zone at El Auja-Nizana. Israeli acceptance was announced Jan. 25. The proposals called for marking of demarcation lines where required & withdrawal of troops from the zone. [See Vol. XV, p. 366B2]

### Arabia Denies Anti-West Plot

The Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington sent a telegram to the *N.Y. Times* Jan. 28 denying *Times* reports that Saudi Arabia was using royalties from U.S. oil interests to "arouse anti-Western feeling & foment trouble in the Middle East."

#### 'Times' Charges Bribery

A Cairo dispatch by Osgood Caruthers in the *Times* Jan. 27 had said that oil royalties were being used by Saudi Arabia "to foment disunity along lines that have followed almost to the letter the Soviet bloc's policies in the Middle East." Although Saudi Arabian policy was not "in the least pro-Soviet," the dispatch said, Western envoys "in all capitals of the Arab world" had told their respective Govts. of an intensive Saudi Arabian campaign "throughout the Arab world" of "bribing & buying off newspapers, business men & politicians up to the prime minister level to promote [Saudi Arabian] policies." Saudi Arabia's King Saud "hates the royal Hashemite family" and his Govt. "has set out on a campaign whose principal target is Iraq" [ruled by Hashemite King Feisal], with Feisal's cousin, King Hussein of Jordan, a "secondary target." Saudi Arabian "efforts at bribery" were said to have been "almost negligible in Egypt" because of Egypt's "all-out campaign" against the Baghdad Pact & Iraq's role in it.

A London dispatch in the *Times* Jan. 27 added that a "voluminous British dossier on alleged Saudi Arabian moves against Western interests in the Middle East has been shown" to U.S. Govt. officials. [See p. 9E3]

#### Saudi Arabia Scores Charges

The Saudi Arabian Embassy's reply to the *Times* Jan. 28 did not refer to the reports of bribery, but said appropriations in the Saudi Arabian budget earmarked for "unforeseeable expenditures" were used "in relieving poor families not only in Saudi Arabia but in all the Arab & Moslem countries". This was done "as a religious duty with no political or any other motives—a fact your biased newspaper understandably fails to understand," the Embassy said. It suggested that the *Times* might be waging "a malicious campaign . . . for the benefit of certain policies unfriendly to Saudi Arabia."

The Embassy said "the primary cause of trouble in the Middle East is . . . British aggression against Buraimi and [Britain's] effort to high pressure the Jordanian Govt. into joining the Baghdad Pact" [see Vol. XV, p. 414D3]. The telegram cited recent visits "between the 3 monarchs of Saudi Arabia, Iraq & Jordan" as "proof enough" that relations among the 3 kings were "very cordial." [See Vol. XV, p. 406F3]

●

**Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira** was inaugurated Jan. 31 in Rio de Janeiro for a 5-yr. term as Brazilian President. A U.S. delegation headed by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon attended the ceremony. Kubitschek's Cabt., named Jan. 30, included 3 military leaders who prevented a coup by his opponents in November: Gen. Henrique Teixeira Lott (named War Min.), Alves Camara (Navy), Alves Seco (Air). Other Ministers: José Carlos Macedo Soares (Forgn.), José Maria Alkinin (Finance), Parsifal Barroso (Labor), Gen. Ernesto Dornelles (Agri.), Clovis Salgado (Education), retiring Provisional Pres. Nereu Ramos (Justice), Comdr. Lucio Meira (Civil Aviation), Mauricio Medeiros (Health), Gen. Augusto Magessi da Cumnha Pereia (Police Chief). [See p. 14B2]

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## THE PRESIDENT

### Submits Health Program

Pres. Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress Jan. 26, urged approval of a 5-point national health program in which the Fed. Govt. would assume a "partnership" role and "provide assistance without interference in personal, local or state responsibilities." [See p. 20C-E1]

His key proposals:

***Research.*** The fiscal 1957 budget of $126,525,000 for the Natl. Institutes of Health—a 28% increase over fiscal 1956 appropriations — would include these research funds: cancer $32,437,000, heart disease $22,106,000, mental illness $21,749,000, arthritis & metabolic diseases $13,345,000, neurology & blindness $12,196,000, infectious & parasitic diseases $9,799,000, dental disorders $2,971,000, general research $11,922,000. "By far the major share of the increased funds would be for research grants to medical schools, hospitals & private laboratories," which would receive 47% more than in fiscal 1956. The Natl. Science Foundation's $7 million increase in research grants "would provide for additional research in the biological & medical sciences."

***Facilities.*** $250 million was recommended "for a 5-yr. program to assist

in construction of research & teaching facilities for schools of medicine, osteopathy, public health & dentistry & other research institutions. These institutions would . . . supply at least equal amounts in matching funds."

***Personnel.*** The above proposals "will permit a major increase in trainees & research fellows," expansion of "student capacity" & "training of more physicians, scientists, dentists & other health workers." Legislation was requested to implement the President's 1955 proposals for "(A) a 5-yr. program of grants for training practical nurses, (B) traineeships for graduate nurses & (C) . . . traineeships in other public health specialties." [See Vol. XV, p. 35D2]

***Insurance.*** "More than 100,000 persons are now enrolled in prepayment health insurance plans of some type." But this protection "remains inadequate" in important respects and "is still not available to many who need it." "There are now indications that the organizations writing [voluntary] health prepayment plans might progress more rapidly by joining together —sharing or pooling their risks—to offer broader benefits & expanded coverage on reasonable terms. . . . If practical and useful methods cannot be developed along these lines, then I will again urge enactment of the proposal made last year" for federal reinsurance. "I again recommend . . . a separate program through which the Fed. Govt. would match [state & local] funds . . . for medical care of the indigent aged, the blind, the permanently & totally disabled & dependent children. . . . I renew my previous recommendations for (A) providing federal employees with . . . group health insurance & (B) the improvement of medical care for the dependents of servicemen."

***Basic Services.*** Congress was urged "to authorize the Public Health Svc. to secure periodically needed information on the incidence, duration & effects of illness & disability in the nation." 2-yr. extension was proposed for the federal-state program (set to expire in 1957) of aiding "construction of chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic & treatment centers & rehabilitation facilities." The budget provided a $19 million increase in funds for this. Mr. Eisenhower renewed his 1955 request for federal insurance of mortgage loans for construction of hospitals, clinics & other private medical care facilities. He asked for authority for "the Public Health Svc. to construct & maintain urgently needed sanitary facilities" for Indians. He renewed his request for "a new program of mental health project grants . . . to seek ways of improving the quality of care [& administration] in mental institutions" and "of reducing the length of stay." He recommended that authority granted under the Water Pollution Control Act, scheduled to expire June 30, be strengthened and made permanent. He proposed extension to June 30, 1957 of the free Salk polio vaccine program (set to expire Feb. 15) and appropriation of $30 million to complete the program. He urged strengthening of the Food & Drug Admin., more research on public health aspects of civil defense, continued expansion of the federal-state program "of restoring handicapped men & women to more productive lives" and construction & improvement of Veterans Admin. facilities.

## *Presses Long-Term Aid*

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen at his press conference Jan. 25 that he intended to fight for his long-term foreign aid program "just as long as there is a chance to get it." He explained that "certain projects in certain countries . . . cannot be executed quickly. If you start them, you have to give . . . some assurance that you will go on to the end" because "it is only through such assurance that the Intl. Bank, for example, will step in and do its part."

The President said "the whole purpose of the so-called long-term plan is to have Congress & the Executive together in . . . [a] statement that these certain types of projects could be extended . . . over a given period." This should create "more confidence than if the Executive alone states it," he said. "Of course" no appropriations for future years could be "made now" but would be "made year by year," he declared.

The question was brought up after Chairmen Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. & James P. Richards (D., S.C.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. had complained that they were unable to agree or disagree on the Admin.'s long-term aid plan because the Admin. had given them no details. George opposed efforts by a present Admin. to commit a future Congress. Richards said Congress might approve the long-term principle but would not make binding commitments. [See p. 18C-D1]

### Defines Bipartisanship Issue

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters Jan. 25 that "the great principles & policies that guide" U.S. foreign relationships "should be absolutely a bipartisan affair so that other countries do not have to fear too much a change . . . in the political party occupying the Executive Branch of Govt." "The policies, the aims & purposes & the aspirations of the United States & the . . . broad methods by which we are pursuing these [objectives], those . . . should be above politics," he declared.

On "method or personalities," however, "it is certainly their [his political opponents'] privilege to criticize and to try to make the change," he President said.

Mr. Eisenhower's remarks were made in the midst of a continuing controversy over Democratic criticism of Admin. foreign policy & State Secy. John Foster Dulles' request that some foreign issues be taken out of political debate. [See p. 28C3]

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said Jan. 25 that Dulles asked "us to be silent on one of the most crucial major policy decisions [the Arab-Israeli question]" yet used "the Republican house organ, *Life* magazine, to project a glorious, rosy picture of his conduct of foreign affairs." [See p. 28B1-F2]

(Dulles' "brink of war diplomacy" was denounced in a letter sent Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 28 by 12 Protestant clergymen & lay leaders. Signers included the Rt. Rev. Edw. L. Parsons, retired Protestant Episcopal bishop of Calif.; Protestant Episcopal Bishop Chas. K. Gilbert of N.Y.; the Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the *Churchman*; the Rev. Dr. John Bradbury, editor of the *Watchman-Examiner*; Dr. Jas. L. Hupp of Wesleyan College.)

## *Discusses Politics*

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Jan. 25, was asked (a) whether, if he ran for reelection, he would choose Vice Pres. Nixon as his running mate and (b) his views on Chief Justice Earl Warren becoming a Presidential candidate if he (Mr. Eisenhower) decided not to run.

On Nixon, the President replied: "I have never talked to him under any circumstances as to what his future is to be or what he wants it to be, and until I confer with him, I wouldn't have anything to say." "I will confer with [him] . . . no matter what my own decision is because . . . he has my respect, my admiration. Never has there been a Vice President so well-versed in the activities of government. He has attended every important meeting. He has gone to numerous nations, been widely & favorably accepted in those nations; so I wouldn't possibly move on anything that affected his future until I knew his desires, and I don't." [See Vol. XV, pp. 377D2, 352B-C3, 328A-B2]

On Warren, Mr. Eisenhower said: "The second I was nominated by the Republican Party, I resigned from the Army; but the day I left Europe [to seek nomination], I retired from the Army and went without pay until nominated. . . . We oughtn't to get military & the civil powers tangled up. We shouldn't get too great a confusion between politics & the Supreme Court." [See Vol. XV, pp. 377B-C2, 336D3, 134E-F1]

### 2d Term Issue

The President answered "No" when asked Jan. 25 whether any members of his family objected to his running for a 2d term.

Sens. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) & Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) assailed Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) Jan. 27 for suggesting in a newsletter that "panicky politicians" might use drugs to enable Mr. Eisenhower to fulfill speaking engagements if he fell ill during the 1956 campaign. Neuberger, explaining "why I think the President will not run again," had said that if a virus forced Mr. Eisenhower to cancel engagements, "millions of Americans inevitably would assume he had been stricken seriously once more" and "that might decide the election then & there." Neuberger said he considered his letter "friendly" and had sent the President a copy to "express my good wishes regarding his health."

(White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told newsmen Jan. 27 that the President was working a 7-hr. day and—for the first time in his adult life—was averaging 8 hours of sleep every night. He played no golf but swam frequently.)

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), who had spoken out against a 2d term for a President in "uncertain health," disclosed Jan. 28, on the basis of a poll, that most of his constituents disagreed with him but that he had not changed his mind. [See p. 14A2]

N.J. Republican State Chrmn. Samuel L. Bodine said Jan. 30 that Mr. Eisenhower's name was being entered in the N.J. Presidential primary.

John Reed Kilpatrick, 66, Madison Square Garden chairman, announced Jan. 31 that he had accepted the chairmanship of the Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower. [See p. 29F1]

### *Other Presidential News*

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 31 signed a bill (SJ Res. 12) authorizing a $3 million survey by the Intl. Joint Comm. on U.S.-Canadian Boundary Waters to determine the economic feasibility of harnessing the tides to generate electric power in the Passamaquoddy & Cobscook Bays of Maine & New Brunswick. [See Vol. XV, p. 386A1; XIV, 107E2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 12 asked Congress for a $60,439,590 supplemental appropriation, including $25 million for his depleted disastter relief fund & $34,286,000 for the Army Engineers. [See p. 20G2-A3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 30 asked Congress to cut $30½ million from the fiscal 1957 budget for the Labor Dept.'s Bur. of Employment Security. $27½ million less would be needed for unemployment compensation for veterans [see p. 19F2] & $3 million less for jobless pay for federal employes, he estimated. He simultaneously requested that $994,285 be added to the State Dept.'s budget for the U.S.' increased share of the fiscal 1957 UN budget. Total U.S. assessment: $16,108,389. [See Vol. XV, p. 405A3]

### *Personnel*

Among recent Presidential appointments: **Jan. 6**—Asst. Defense Secy. Clifford C. Furnas to additional post of member of Natl. Advisory Council for Aeronautics. [See Vol. XV, p. 384C2] . . . **Jan. 9**—Bernard M. Shanley recalled as Presidential appointments secy. [see Vol. XV, p. 376G3]; Robt. W. Minor*, 36, aide to Dep. Atty. Gen. Wm. Rogers & ex-aide to Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), as an ICC member to complete term (ending Dec. 31, 1958) of recently-retired J. Haden Alldredge; Chas. K. Rice, 45, as an Asst. Atty. General; R. Lockwood Jones, 47, of Cordell, Okla. for Subversive Activities Control Board term expiring Aug. 9, 1960; Fed. Reserve Bd. Chrmn. Wm. McChesney Martin Jr. to a new 14-yr. FRB term. . . . **Jan. 11**—Edw. A. McCabe, 38, of Philadelphia as associate special counsel to the President. . . . **Jan. 12**—Solicitor Gen. Simon E. Sobeloff, 61, renominated to 4th Circuit Court of Appeals; Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Burger renominated to Dist. of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals; ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R., Mont.) renominated as an Asst. Interior Secy. . . . **Jan. 13**—Amb.-to-Australia Amos J. Peaslee as a deputy to Harold E. Stassen on disarmament problems. . . . **Jan. 24**—Marvin L. McLain† of Brooklyn, Ia. as an Asst. Agriculture Secy. . . . **Jan. 27**—T. Keith Glennan, Case Inst. of Technology pres., as a Natl. Science Board member to succeed Chester I. Barnard, 69, ex-N. J. Bell Telephone Co. pres. who resigned Jan. 27 as NSB chrmn. . . . **Jan. 28**—Wm. H. Jackson, 54, ex-CIA deputy director, as special Presidential assistant for "cold war" policy (succeeding Nelson A. Rockefeller), effective Mar. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 416G2] . . . **Jan. 30**—Am.-to-Philippines Homer Ferguson to a 15-yr. term as a $25,500-a-yr. judge of the Court of Military Appeals. [See Vol. XV, p. 92C2]

Resignations: **Jan. 10**—H. Chapman Rose as Treasury Undersecy., effective Jan. 31, to return to law practice with Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis in Cleveland. [See Vol. XV, p. 432A-B2] . . . **Jan. 24**—Amb.-to-Turkey Avra M. Warren, 62, effective Feb. 29, preparatory to retirement.

Confirmed by the Senate: **Jan. 16**—Russell C. Harrington as Internal Revenue Commissioner [see Vol. XV, p. 391E3]; Dr. Lowell Thelwell Coggeshall of Chicago as special assistant on health & medical affairs to the Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. [See Vol. XV, p. 423G3] . . . **Jan. 25**—Herbert V. Prochnow of Chicago as Deputy State Undersecy. [see Vol. XV, p. 328C2]; Isaac W. Carpenter Jr. of Omaha as an Asst. State Secy. [see Vol. XV, p. 272C3]; Ambs. Thos. C. Mann (to El Salvador), John D. Hickerson (to Finland), John J. Muccio (to Iceland), Wiley T. Buchanan Jr. (to Luxembourg) & Robt. H. Thayer (to Rumania). . . . **Jan 26**—Frederick H. Mueller of Grand Rapids, Mich. & Harold C. McClellan of Los Angeles as Asst. Commerce Secretaries; Rupert L. Murphy of Atlanta as an ICC member. . . . **Jan. 27**—Harold S. Vance as an Atomic Energy Comm. member [see Vol. XV, p. 336D2]; Saml. C. Waugh as Export-Import Bank pres. [See Vol. XV, p. 328D2]

Confirmed: *Jan. 26 †Jan. 27

## CONGRESS

### *Natural Gas Bill Debated*

The Senate opened debate Jan. 16 on the Fulbright bill (S1853) to exempt independent natural gas producers from rate regulation by the Fed. Power Comm. A similar bill (HR6645) had been passed by a narrow 209-203 margin in the House in July 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 257C3]. After 2 weeks of dispute in which party lines split sharply, the Senate agreed by unanimous consent Jan. 30 to limit debate starting Feb. 6 to one hour on each amendment or motion and to 3 hours on final passage.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), floor leader for the bill, opened the debate Jan. 16 by accusing the press of creating "a vast amount of misunderstanding" & opposition to the measure. He denied that it would "free" gas producers from regulation and insisted that consumers would be protected from "unreasonable increases" by a provision requiring the FPC to prevent pipelines from paying more than "a reasonable market price." He noted that in 1954 producers received an average price of 11¢ per 1,000 cu. ft. whereas prices utilities collected from consumers ranged up to $2.53 in Connecticut. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), the bill's sponsor, supported Monroney.

Opposition to the bill was led by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) & John O. Pastore (D., R. I.). Douglas, in a 4-day speech Jan. 20, 23, 24 & 25, charged that the measure would "gouge" consumers by $600-$900 million a year. He said that of 5,557 producers in 1954, only 35 sold more than 70% of the gas in interstate commerce and only 197 sold 90%. He said the industry had raised a $1½ million "war chest" to back the bill.

#### Bill Opens Wide Splits

Among others who spoke against the bill: Sens. Thos. C. Hennings (D., Mo.) Jan. 16, Chas. E. Potter (R., Mich.) Jan. 19, John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) Jan. 25, Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) Jan. 26, Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) Jan. 27, Earle C. Clements (D., Ky.) & Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) Jan. 30, Geo. D. Aiken (R., Vt.) & Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) Jan. 31.

Among Senators who spoke for the measure: Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) Jan. 17, Price Daniel (D., Tex.) Jan. 18, Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) Jan. 26, Frederick G. Payne (R., Me.) Jan. 27, Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) Jan. 30, Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) & Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) Jan. 31.

Senators declared during the debate that natural gas was the nation's 6th largest industry, that more than 25 million consumers pay local distributors $1.4 billion a year for fuel for some $11 billion worth of gas-using appliances.

Bridges warned in his Jan. 17 speech that "increasing federal bureaucratic interference with the price mechanism of the market place will eventually bring on the totalitarian economy & state." Potter Jan. 19 called the bill "a giveaway proposal for the benefit of a small special interest group" at the expense of "captive consumers." He said it would increase the average consumer's annual gas bill by $40-$50 "or more." Flanders said Jan. 30 that Vermonters "do not like Govt. control" and thought they had "a better chance of getting" natural gas if production was not slowed as a result of federal hindrance. Goldwater warned Jan. 31 that federal regulation of gas could lead to "the end of our system of free enterprise." [See Vol. XV, pp. 385G3-386B1]

### *Proposals on Presidency*

Ex-Pres. Hoover, testifying Jan. 16 before a Senate Govt. Operations subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.), urged Congress to create the office of Administrative Vice President because, he said, Presidents must be relieved of some routine duties "if we are going to keep them alive." He said he was not proposing "to diminish the constitutional responsibilities of the President but simply to reduce the unnecessary activities & detail imposed upon him."

The idea of an Administrative Vice President was opposed by ex-Pres. Truman but given qualified approval by Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams in letters made public by Kennedy Jan. 15. Truman said he thought a constitutional amendment would be needed to create such a post. He opposed any infringement on the President's functions. Adams said "the experience of this Admin. has not brought to light situations requiring" such an office. In a Jan. 28 letter, however, Adams said the President thought the idea might "have advantage." [See p. 2G1-D2]

A special House subcommittee headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) was created Jan. 17 to study the question of "Presidential inability." Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Jan. 19 that he thought "it would be good for the country" if Congress studied the problem "and some kind of resolution of doubt" was reached on how to determine a President's inability. [See p. 2E2]

## Other Legislation

The House, by 387-0 vote Jan. 31, passed and sent to the Senate a bill to exempt gasoline & other fuel for farm machinery from the 2¢-a-gal. federal tax. The measure, proposed by Pres. Eisenhower in his farm message, would authorize farmers to apply for refunds. It was reported that all states except Vermont & Utah already had exempted farm-used gasoline from state taxes. [See p. 22C1]

House leaders of both parties agreed Jan. 27 to back higher taxes on highway users to finance proposals for a multi-billion national highway program. House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) announced after a White House meeting Jan. 31 that Pres. Eisenhower had agreed to the tax plan and had dropped his proposal for a bond-financed road system. A bill (HR8836) providing for a 13-yr. national highways program was introduced Jan. 26 by Rep. George H. Fallon (D., Md.) of the House Public Works Com. Designed to complete a 40,000-mile interstate road system, it provided for federal expenditure of nearly $37½ billion, state expenditure of $14 billion. [See p. 12E-F1]

## OTHER U.S. NEWS

## Atomic Power Plan Offered

A national plan for developing peacetime atomic power was submitted Jan. 31 to the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy by its citizens Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy. It recommended that the federal Atomic Energy Comm. share responsibility for developing the atom's peaceful uses with private industry & science.

The panel called for: Govt. construction of nuclear-reactor power plants if industry did not do so in the near future; an end to the AEC's automatic restriction of new information on nuclear science and, instead, publication of all technical data about reactors; participation by more scientists in AEC work on nuclear fusion (hydrogen) power; joint efforts by the AEC, Maritime Admin. & private shipping industry to develop practical atomic-powered ships by 1960-65; intensive investigation of atomic energy uses in agriculture & food preservation, but careful attention to the possibility that they would increase the food surplus; extension to other countries by 1960 of American "know-how & materials" to build 1,000,000-kw. atomic power plants.

The report said that, with continued rapid expansion of the U.S. economy, atomic power could "amount to 20-40% of presently installed" U.S. electric generating capacity by 1975. However, it said, the country's total electric generating capacity would, in that case, be 300-400% of present capacity, and atomic power development would have no sudden disruptive effect on other fuel industries such as coal.

Panel members: Robt. McKinney, Santa Fe New Mexican ed.-pblshr., chairman; Ernest A. Breech, Ford Motor chrmn.; George R. Brown, pres. of Brown Engineering; Sutherland C. Dows, pres.-chrmn. Iowa Elec. & Power; Dr. John R. Dunning, an MD, Columbia U. engineering dean, Oak Ridge Inst. of Nuclear Studies director; RCA pres. Frank M. Folsom; Case Inst. of Tech. pres. T. Keith Glennan; Saml. B. Morris, Los Angeles Water & Power Dept. gen. mgr.; Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice pres. & UAW pres. who concurred in the panel's report but filed a separate opinion that the U.S. was not yet "moving with speed and determination to convert atomic energy into an instrument of peaceful progress." [See p. 31F2; Vol. XV, 10083]

## Ike's Al Sarena Role Denied

White House Press Secy. Hagerty Jan. 27 labeled as "a scurrilous lie" a report by columnist Drew Pearson that Pres. Eisenhower, "in his own handwriting," had made "a personal request" to Interior Secy. Douglas McKay "to see what he could do about granting" a controversial 300-acre mining claim in Oregon's Rogue River Natl. Forest to Charles P. & Herbert McDonald's Al Sarena Mines, Inc.

Pearson had said Jan. 26 that the President's note was in the Senate Interior Com. files and was written across "a letter from a friend" asking for release of the timberland to Al Sarena. Hagerty insisted that "there is no such letter in existence," but Pearson stood by his story. (According to Pearson, McKay sold Al Sarena "Douglas fir worth over $200,000 for only $2,270.") Staff members of the joint Congressional subcommittee investigating the case denied Jan. 26 that they knew of any such letter.

Interior Undersecy. Clarence A. Davis told the subcommittee Jan. 26 that he had made the Al Sarena decision without intervention by the President or McKay. He called his action legal & proper and assailed the Truman Admin. for having denied the Al Sarena claims. He said he had made his decision partly on the basis of duplicate assay reports which had been sent him by Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R., Ore.) & which had reached him before the Bureau of Mines' copy arrived at his office. He reported that he also had checked by telephone with Richard N. Appling, Bureau of Mines engineer who worked on the assay. [See p. 30A1-C2]

●

**Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain,** Subversive Activities Control Board member, said Jan. 30 in Chicago that Govt. security boards "now give more consideration to sworn testimony and witnesses" and relied less on anonymous informants, due to the fact that "a number of anonymous sources & paper witnesses have been demolished and discredited for cause: they did not tell the truth." Cain addressed the ADA-affiliated Independent Voters of Illinois, offered to work with the ADA in defense of freedom despite its past political opposition to him. [See Vol. XV, p. 425B2] . . . **Ford Foundation** received a check for $642 million from Blyth & Co. in Detroit Jan. 26 for the 10,200,000 shares of Ford Motor common stock it offered for public sale Jan. 18. [See p. 31A2] . . . **Intl. Business Machines Corp.'s** agreement to a consent decree settling a civil anti-trust suit brought against it by the Govt. in 1952 was announced Jan. 25 in Washington by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. IBM agreed to license (some free, some at "reasonable" rates) its present patents, and those to be acquired or applied for in the next 5 yrs., for tabulating & electronic data processing machines, tabulating cards & card manufacturing machinery. It also agreed to sell instead of rent its tabulators & electronic computers. [See p. 31C2; Vol. XII, 42K]

### PRICE INDEXES

| | Dec. '55 | Nov. '55 | Dec. '54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer (cost-of-living), all items* | 114.7 | 115.0 | 114.3 |
| Apparel | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.3 |
| Food | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.4 |
| Housing | 120.8 | 120.9 | 119.7 |
| Rent | 131.1 | 130.9 | 129.4 |
| Medical care | 130.2 | 129.8 | 126.3 |
| Wholesale, all commodities* | 111.3 | 111.2 | 109.5 |
| Farm products | 83.4 | 84.1 | 89.9 |
| Processed foods | 98.2 | 98.8 | 103.5 |
| Non-food, non-farm items. | 119.7 | 119.4 | 114.9 |
| Purchasing pwr. of dollar* as measured by: | | | |
| Wholesale prices | 89.8 | 89.9 | 91.3 |
| Consumer prices | 87.2 | 87.0 | 87.5 |
| Retail food prices | 91.3 | 91.1 | 90.6 |
| Rcd. by farmers† | 223 | 225 | 239 |
| Crops | 227 | 224 | 243 |
| Livestock & products | 219 | 225 | 236 |
| Paid by farmers† | 259 | 259 | 261 |
| Family living items | 274 | 273 | 272 |
| Farm parity ratio† | 80 | 81 | 86 |

*Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100
†Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100

### LABOR STATISTICS

| | Dec. '55 | Nov. '55 | Dec. '54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population (incl. armed forces overseas)† | *166,512 | *166,280 | *163,699 |
| Civilian labor force† | *66,592 | *67,206 | *63,526 |
| Employed† | *64,165 | *64,807 | *60,688 |
| Agricultural† | *5,884 | *6,920 | *5,325 |
| Non-farm§ | *51,169 | *50,640 | *49,463 |
| Manufacturing§ | *16,984 | *17,075 | *16,050 |
| Govt.§ | *7,343 | *7,074 | *7,166 |
| Unemployed† | *2,427 | *2,398 | *2,838 |
| Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.§ | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.5 |
| Avg. weekly mfg. pay§ | $79.90 | $79.52 | $74.12 |
| **Labor Disputes§** | **1955** | **1954** | **1953** |
| Work stoppages started | 4,200 | 3,468 | 5,091 |
| Workers involved | *2,750 | *1,530 | *2,400 |
| % of total employed | 6.5 | 3.7 | 5.6 |
| Man-days idle (all stoppages) | *28,000 | *22,600 | *28,300 |
| % of working time | .3 | .2 | .3 |
| Per worker involved | 10.2 | 14.7 | 11.8 |

*In thousands †Census Bur. §Bur. of Labor Statistics

### LEADING JANUARY FILMS

**New York Release**

**Helen of Troy.** Enactment of Homer's story of Trojan War. Screenplay by John Twist & Hugh Gray. Directed by Robt. Wise. Produced in CinemaScope & WarnerColor by Warner Bros. With Rossana Podesta, Jack Sernas, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Torin Thatcher, Niall MacGinnis, Stanley Baker, Nora Swinburne, Harry Andrews, Ronald Lewis. Jan. 26.

**Hell on Frisco Bay.** Edw. G. Robinson & Alan Ladd in drama of gangsterism on San Francisco wharfs. Screenplay by Martin Rackin & Sidney Boehm from Wm. P. McGivern's novel. Directed by Frank Tuttle. Jaguar production in WarnerColor released by Warner Bros. With Joanne Dru, Wm. Demarest, Paul Stewart, Stanley Adams, Perry Lopez, Fay Wray. Jan. 6.

**I'll Cry Tomorrow.** Susan Hayward in adaptation of Lillian Roth's autobiog. about vaudeville star's triumph over alcoholism. Screenplay by Helen Deutsch & Jay Richard Kennedy based on book by Miss Roth, Mike Connoly & Gerold Frank. Directed by Daniel Mann. Produced by Lawrence Weingarten for MGM. With Eddie Albert, Richard Conte, Jo Van Fleet, Don Taylor. Jan. 12.

**The Lieutenant Wore Skirts.** Comedy about writer whose wife reenlists in WAFS. Screenplay

by Albert Beich & Frank Tashlin from story by Beich. Directed by Tashlin. Produced in CinemaScope & De Luxe Color by Buddy Adler for 20th Century-Fox. With Tom Ewell, Sheree North, Rita Moreno, Les Tremayne. Jan. 11.

**Ranson.** Glenn Ford as father who refuses to pay for return of kidnapped son. Screenplay by Cyril Hume & Richard Maibaum from their TV play "Fearful Decision." Directed by Alex Segal. Produced by Nicholas Nayfack for MGM. With Donna Reed, Leslie Nielsen, Robt. Keith, Ainslie Pryor, Juano Hernandez, Bobby Clark. Jan. 24.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED

**Ambassador Extraordinary.** By Alden Hatch. Biog of actress-playwright-diplomat Clare Boothe Luce. Jan. 4. (Holt, 254 pp., $3.75)†

**Bugles and a Tiger:** A Volume of Autobiography. By John Masters. Author's Army career in India 1934-44. BOMC Jan. choice. Jan. 4. (Viking, 312 pp., $3.95)†

**The Fiction Factory,** or From Pulp Row to Quality Street: The Story of 100 Years of Publishing at Street & Smith. By Quentin Reynolds. Jan. 16. (Random, 283 pp., $5)†

**H.M.S. Ulysses.** By Alistair MacLean. 6-day ordeal of storm & war in North Atlantic in World War II. Jan. 12. (Doubleday, 316 pp., $3.95)*

**Keep the Aspidistra Flying.** By George Orwell. First U.S. edition of 1936 story about English poet who contends that aspidistra, not lion, belongs on British coat of arms. Jan. 5. (Harcourt, Brace, 248 pp., $3.75)*

**MacArthur:** His Rendezvous With History. By Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney. MacArthur's former intelligence chief relates general's career in World War II, Japanese occupation, Korean war; presents MacArthur's side of policy controversies with ex-Pres. Truman, ex-Defense Secy. Geo. C. Marshall. Jan. 23. (Knopf, 547 pp., $6.75)†

**Mr. Franklin:** A Selection From His Personal Letters. Edited by Leonard W. Larabee & Whitfield J. Bell Jr. 27 personal letters by Benjamin Franklin. Jan. 17 (Franklin's 250th birthday anniversary). (Yale U., 61 pp., $3.75)†

**My Brother Adlai.** By Elizabeth Stevenson Ives & Hildegarde Dolson. Biog. of Adlai E. Stevenson. Jan. 30. (Morrow, 308 pp., $4)†

**Second Ending.** By Evan Hunter. Student's sexual escapades & struggle with drug habit. Jan. 9. (Simon & Schuster, 359 pp., $3.95)*

**The Secret of the Hittites:** The Discovery of an Ancient Civilization. By C. W. Ceram; tr. from German by Richard & Clara Winston. Story of Near Eastern empire 1650-1250 B.C. unfolded by archeological discoveries in Asia Minor. Jan. 9. (Knopf, 281 pp., $5)†

**Tender Victory.** By Taylor Caldwell. Idealistic war veteran & 5 war orphans cope with evil inhabitants of mining town. Jan. 9. (McGraw-Hill, 422 pp., $3.95)*

**20 July.** By Constantine FitzGibbon. Story of 1944 plot by German officers to kill Hitler with a bomb. Jan. 9. (Norton, 285 pp., $3.75)†

**Valley of the Vines.** By Joy Packer. South African family fights to save home from destruction by real estate speculators. Lit. Guild Feb. choice. Jan. 18. (Lippincott, 315 pp., $3.75)*

## NEW YORK THEATER

### Opened

**Fallen Angels.** Revival of Noel Coward's comedy about 2 women, bored with marriage, interested in reviving affairs with same former lover. Presented by Chas. Bowden & Richard Barr. Staged by Bowden. With Nancy Walker, Margaret Phillips, Alice Pearce, Wm. Windom, Wm. Le Masena, Efrem Zimbalist Jr. Jan. 17 at Playhouse. (4-2-1)§

**The Great Sebastians.** Alfred Lunt & Lynn Fontanne in comedy by Howard Lindsay & Russel Crouse about vaudeville mindreading team who outwit Red security police in Prague. Presented by Lindsay & Crouse. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. With Ben Astar. Jan. 4 at ANTA Theater. (1-6-0)§

**The Hot Corner.** Sam Levene & Vicki Cummings in comedy by Allen Boretz & Ruby Sully about hot-tempered baseball manager. Produced by Eleanore Saidenberg. Staged by Levene. Jan. 25 at Golden. (0-0-7)§ Closed Jan. 28 (5 performances).

**King Lear.** Revival of Shakespeare's tragedy, staged by & starring Orson Welles. Presented by NYC Center Theater Co. under Jean Dalrymple's direction. With Geraldine Fitzgerald, Viveca Lindfors, Sylvia Short, John Colicos, Roy Dean, Alvin Epstein. Jan. 12 at City Center for 2 weeks. (Welles, suffering sprains in both legs, continued his performance Jan. 15 in a wheel chair.) (2-2-3)§

**Tamburlaine the Great.** First American production of Christopher Marlowe's 16th century melodrama about bloody career of Mongol conqueror. Adapted by Tyrone Guthrie & Donald Wolfit. Staged by Guthrie. Presented by Producers Theater in assn. with Stratford Festival Fndtn. of Canada. With Anthony Quayle, Coral Browne, Barbara Chilcott, David Gardner, Douglas Rain, Eric House, Lloyd Bochner, Donald Davis. Jan. 19 at Winter Garden. (3-2-2)§

**Time Limit!** Melodrama by Henry Denker & Ralph Berkey about American PWs subjected to Red brain-washing & torture in Korea. Presented by Theater Guild. Staged by Windsor Lewis. With Arthur Kennedy, Richard Kiley, Allyn McLerie, Patricia Benoit, Harvey Stephens, Frank Aletter, Thomas Carlin, Arthur Storch. Jan. 24 at Booth. (6-1-0)§

### Closed

**Comedy in Music** (Victor Borge's one-man show) Jan. 21 (849 performances since Oct. 2, 1953).

**Red Roses for Me** Jan. 21 (29 performances).

## SCHOOL & CHURCH

**Natl. Educational Reserve,** consisting of mathematicians, physicists, chemists, engineers & other technicians in private industry qualified to teach science & engineering courses in local schools, was proposed Jan. 26 by RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff in an address to the Natl. Security Industrial Assn. in Washington. He said the U.S. "economy & national security alike will suffer seriously" unless the country trained more scientists & technicians [see Vol. XV, pp. 434D3, 435F2]. The *N.Y. Times,* reporting Jan. 29 on a survey, said 5,000 industrial, educational & Govt. organizations were bidding competitively & "raiding" to recruit engineer-scientists and that 50,000 such job vacancies existed—twice the number of scientist-engineers expected to be graduated this school year. [See pp. 31F3, 23E1]

**Pro-segregation** sentiment ran "85% of all the people" in Arkansas according to a statewide poll on school desegregation he had taken in November, Ark. Gov. Orval E. Faubus reported Jan. 28. [See Vol. XV, p. 235E2] . . . **Sen. James O. Eastland** (D., Miss.), addressing a state rally of the Assn. of Citizens Councils and Com. of 52 in Columbia, S. C. Jan. 26, proposed that southern states organize a regional commission supported with public funds to delay school desegregation by court & legislative procedures [see p. 31B3]. Eastland said Pres. Eisenhower's grandchildren, David & Barbara, attended a private school in Virginia and added: "Ike's like all interracial politicians. He wants it for the other fellow." (White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty replied Jan. 27 that Eastland's remark was a "new low," that Susan Eisenhower went to interracial kindergarten in Ft. Belvoir, Va. and the racial issue had nothing to do with selection of the older children's school. Eastland said Jan. 29 in Washington he believed "left-wing pressure groups are in control of the Govt. of the U.S." and the Supreme Court's desegregation decision was due to "left-wing brainwashing.") [See pp. 8C1, 14D-E2]

**Congregational Christian Churches** gave $71,744.188 last year to church work throughout the world and increased their U.S. membership by 26,818 to 1,310,572, it was reported at the denomination's winter meeting Jan. 30 in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. [See Vol. XV, p. 56A2] . . . **Employed** (full or part time) U.S. high school students totaled 1,700,000, college students 800,000 (records for peacetime) last October, the Census Bureau reported Jan. 28. [See pp. 23G2, 8A1]

## OBITUARIES

**Horatio M. Adams,** 102, fndr. with father & bro. of Adams & Sons (later merged into Amer. Chicle Co.), which secured first U.S. patent for making chewing gum 1872; Jan. 27 in Somerville, N. J.

**William Berry,** 103, composer of religious music; Jan. 29 in Elgin, Ill.

**Dr. Ivan Bratt,** 78, specialist in internal medicine who gained control of Swedish liquor industry to further temperance program in 1917, developed complicated liquor rationing system abandoned in Oct. 1955; Jan. 25 in Stockholm. [See Vol. XV, p. 330B3]

**C. P. Conrad,** 63, bd. chrmn. Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec.; Jan. 24, Davenport, Ia.

**Frederick P. Culbert,** 62, naval aviation pioneer credited with being first pilot to fire 3-in. gun from airborne plane; Jan. 23, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

**Ciro Galvani,** 88, Italian actor who played opposite Eleanora Duse on last U.S. tour 1924; Jan. 28 in Castel San Pietro, Italy.

**Dr. Edward Corbin Jenkins,** 80, expres. George Williams College (Chicago) for YMCA workers; Jan. 31 in Palo Alto, Calif.

**Erich Kleiber,** 65, Austrian-born conductor of world's leading orchestras (N. Y. Philharmonic, Berlin State Opera) who quit East Berlin Opera in Mar. 1955; Jan. 27 in Zurich, Switz. [See Vol. XV, p. 103B2]

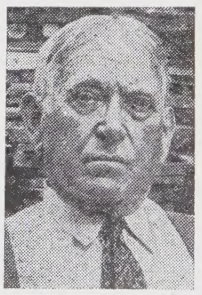
**Eugene M. Lokey,** 63, journalist, vice pres. N.Y. Stock Exchange 1935-50; Jan. 31 in Savannah, Ga.

**Guindi Abdel Malek,** 57, Egyptian Supply Min.; Jan. 30 in Cairo after appendectomy.

**William J. (Barry) McCormick,** 81, retired baseball player, mgr. & umpire (umpired in longest major-league game—Brooklyn-Boston 1-1, 26-inning tie, 1920); Jan. 28 in Cincinnati.

**Joseph V. McKee,** 66, Acting Mayor of N.Y. after resignation of James J. Walker 1932; Jan. 28 in New York. [See Vol. VI, p. 378G]

**Henry Louis Mencken,** 75, author, editor & critic in retirement since cerebral hemorrhage 1948; Jan. 29 in Baltimore, Md. of coronary occlusion while asleep.



Wide World
MENCKEN

Mencken was managing ed. of defunct *Baltimore Herald* at 25, later drama critic & editorial writer for *Baltimore Sun,* for which he wrote for many years; co-ed. with Geo. Jean Nathan of *Smart Set* magazine. He & Nathan took over *American Mercury* 1924, made it strong critical influence on U. S. literature. Mencken criticized U. S. mores & denounced "boobus Americanus." Authored *The American Language* 1919,

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in leading N.Y.C. dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

which went through several revisions, & autobiographical *Happy Days, Newspaper Days, Heathen Days.* [See Vol. XIV, p. 16C3]

**Alan Alexander Milne,** 74, author *Winnie the Pooh* children's books), poet, playwright; Jan. 31, Sussex, Eng.

**Taketora Ogata,** 67, Dep. Premier under Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida, ex-pres. Japanese Liberal Party; Jan. 28 in Tokyo. [See Vol. XV, p. 384A2]

**Gen. Federico Ponce Vaides,** Guatemalan Pres. 1944; Jan. 28 in Guatemala City. [See Vol. IV, p. 370M]

**Dr. Alberto Recio y Forns,** 71, Cuban Health Min.; Jan. 29 in Havana.

**Rev. Israel Rosenberg,** 80, leader of Orthodox Jewish rabbinate in U.S. & Canada; Jan. 26 in New York.

**Jane Seymour (Lair),** 57, stage, screen & TV actress; Jan. 29 in N. Y.

**Charles Edward Taylor,** 87, designer-builder of airplane engine used by Wright Bros. at Kitty Hawk, N. C.; Jan. 30 in San Fernando, Calif.

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Auto racing:** Stirling Moss of England & Carlos Menditeguy of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the 1,000-km. (625-mi.) Buenos Aires classic Jan. 29 at 96.05 mph. [See Vol. XV, p. 420E1] . . . **Golf:** Jimmy Demaret won the $15,000 Thunderbird tourney in Palm Springs, Calif., Jan. 29, for $2,000 [see p. 32B2]. Pete Burke of Huntington, N.Y., won the PGA Seniors tourney in Dunedin, Fla., Jan. 29. . . . **Horse racing:** J. Hal Seley's Trackmaster, Ralph Neves up, won the $155,960 Santa Anita Maturity in Arcadia, Calif., Jan. 28, for $79,600. [See p. 24B2] . . . **Ice skating:** Ken Bartholomew, 36, of Minneapolis & Pat Gibson of Madison, Wis., retained their respective men's & women's U.S. outdoor speed skating titles (Bartholomew's 11th, Miss Gibson's 4th) in St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 29. [See Vol. XV, p. 40E2] . . . **Tennis:** Lewis Hoad & Mary Carter, both of Australia, won the Australian men's & women's singles titles, respectively, in Brisbane Jan. 30. [See Vol. XV, pp. 420G1, 364D2] . . . **Track:** John Landy of Australia ran the mile in 3 min. 58.6 sec. (.6 sec. slower than his world record) Jan. 28, and Dave Stephens of Australia set an unofficial world record of 27 min. 54 sec. for the 6-mi. run Jan. 25 (both in Melbourne) [see Vol. XVI, pp. 212E3, 224B2]. Robert Henry Pape of Britain set a world record of 2 hr. 54 min. 4.5 sec. for the 30-mi. run Jan. 25 in Hong Kong. . . . **Yachting:** Carleton Mitchell's yawl *Finisterre* won the Lipton Cup race Jan. 28 at Miami. Stephen Newmark's ketch *Eventide* was declared winner of the 1,430-mi. San Diego-Acapulco (Mex.) race ending Jan. 28. [See p. 32E2]

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**Baseball Hall of Fame** members named by the Baseball Writers Assn. in annual balloting announced Jan. 25: Hank Greenberg, 45, Cleveland gen. mgr. & ex-Detroit & Pittsburgh first-baseman-outfielder; Joe Cronin, 49, Boston gen. mgr. & ex-Washn. & Boston shortstop-mgr. [See Vol. XV, pp. 316A2, 40F2; Vol. XII, 204A] . . . **Baseball contracts** signed for 1956 (terms estimated): N.Y. Yankee catcher Yogi Berra, 31, for $50,000 Jan. 30; Bklyn. catcher Roy Campanella, 34, for $42,000 Jan. 25; Cinci. firstbaseman Ted Kluszewski for $40,000 Jan. 29; Bklyn. mgr. Walter Alston for $32,500 Jan. 30; Cleve. pitcher Sal Maglie for $30,000 Jan. 26; Bklyn. rightfielder Carl Furillo for $27,500-$30,000 Jan. 28; Phila. centerfielder Richie Ashburn for $25,000 Jan. 31. [See p. 32G2; Vol. XV, 412E1, 322C2] . . . **Pitcher trade** Jan. 31: Jackie Collum from Cinci. to St. Louis for Brooks Lawrence & Sonny Senerchia.

**U.S. Golf Assn.** meeting in New York Jan. 28 voted to bar from amateur competition a golfer who gambled excessively or unethically on golf matches. [See p. 8F2] . . . **Boxing fatalities:** Robert Perry, 20, pro middleweight, died Jan. 29 in Philadelphia of a brain injury suffered when he lost by a TKO to Rudy Watkins Jan. 26. William Stayman, 19, knocked out in an amateur bout in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 29, died Jan. 29. [See Vol. XV, p. 404A3] . . . **Joe Lapchick,** 57, resigned Jan. 27 as N.Y. Knickerbocker coach in the Natl. Basketball Assn. (effective after this season) due to ill health. [See p. 32G1; VII, 108L] . . . **Fire** in a barn at Tropical Park racetrack, Miami, Jan. 26 caused the death of 8 thoroughbreds and a stampede of 100 race horses through city streets in the area of the track. [See Vol. XV, p. 136G1] . . . **N.Y. Giants** of the Natl. Football League announced Jan. 27 they would shift their home games from the Polo Grounds to Yankee Stadium starting next fall. . . . **6 Negro golfers** were fined $15 & costs in Greensboro, N.C. municipal court Jan. 30 for trespassing on a publicly owned golf course under lease to a private club barring Negroes. [See p. 31B3; Vol. XV, 428A2] . . . **Patricia McCormick** was gored by a bull & seriously injured during a bullfight Jan. 27 in Zacatecas, Mexico. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304F3] . . . **Joey Giardello,** 25, a leading middleweight boxer, was released from jail in Philadelphia Jan. 25 after serving 4½ mos. for taking part in a street fight. [See Vol. XV, p. 204B2] . . . **Braham,** winner of England's racing triple crown (Epsom Derby, St. Leger Stakes, 2,000 Guineas) in 1935, died Jan. 24 at age of 24 on a farm near Buenos Aires. . . . **Racing hydroplane** *Slo-Mo-Shun V,* damaged in the 1955 Detroit Gold Cup race, was sold Jan. 27 by Stan Sayres to a Seattle syndicate organized as Rooster Tails, Inc. [See Vol. XVI, p. 272B2]

## MISCELLANEOUS

***Disasters & Accidents.*** 11 persons were killed & 227 injured when fire panicked a crowd of 1,000 and destroyed a hall in Brooklyn Park, Md. where a church-sponsored oyster roast was being held. . . . The 30th victim of the Jan. 22 San Diegan trainwreck in Los Angeles died Jan. 26. [See p. 32A3] . . . 10 persons were killed Jan. 28 when a private plane crashed near Caracas, Venezuela after a flight to Angel Fall, Venez. Among those killed: N.Y. stock broker Malcolm J. Edgerton, 70, & his wife, Edna Fischer Edgerton, 62.

***Crime.*** Mrs. Gertrude Silver, 49, received a suspended jail sentence in Philadelphia Jan. 31 as an accessory to the abortion that proved fatal to her daughter, Dorris Jean Oestreicher. Judge Vincent A. Carroll held that Mrs. Silver would be sufficiently punished "to live forever with her conscience." He gave Mrs. Rosalie Schwartz an indefinite state prison sentence and her husband, Milton, a 3-10-yr. term for abortion resulting in death. Mrs. Silver & the Schwartzes had pleaded *nolo contendere* Jan. 30. [See Vol. XV, p. 412C3] . . . William Dilworth Bauer, 48, N.Y. State highway materials inspector, and his wife, mother, parents-in-law & 2 children were found shot to death with a shotgun Jan. 28 in the Bauer home in Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J. Police concluded that Bauer had shot the others, then himself when his mind broke under nervous strain. . . . Billy Gene Ross, 23, of Dallas, Tex. was shot to death in Richland, Kan. Jan. 28 by Andrew Gray, husband of ex-U.S. Treas. Georgia Neese Clark Gray, when Ross broke into the Gray home in an attempt to rob Mrs. Gray for the 2d time this month. Louie Dee Young Jr., 28, & Joe Herbert Hoskins were charged by the FBI in Topeka, Kan. Jan. 29 as participants with Ross in the Jan. 2 robbery of Mrs. Gray. [See p. 8C3] . . . John Francis Roche, 28, was electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y. Jan. 26 for the murder in 1954 of Dorothy Westwater, 14, of New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 292B3] . . . Burton W. Abbott, 27, was convicted Jan. 25 in Oakland, Calif. under a verdict making the death penalty mandatory of the kidnap-murder of Stephanie Bryan, 14. . . . Joseph C. (Joey) Fay, 64, ex-vice pres. of the AFL Operating Engrs., was paroled Jan. 25 from a 7½-15-yr. state prison sentence in Dannemora, N.Y. for attempted extortion of $368,000 from contractors on a NYC water supply project. [See Vol. XIII, p. 442B1]

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**Earl Attlee** (ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee) took his seat in the British House of Lords Jan. 26. [See Vol. XV, p. 407F3] . . . **Mildred (Babe Didrikson Zaharias** was discharged from a hospital in Galveston, Tex. Jan. 28 after her 3d hospitalization since 1953 for cancer. [See Vol. XV, p. 152D2; XIII, 268D2] . . . **Capt. William F. Judd,** 40 TWA pilot, flew a single-engine Cessna 180 plane nonstop from White Plains, N.Y. to Paris (3,600 mi.) in 24 hr. 11 min. Jan. 29-30. Icing & fatigue forced him to abandon plans to fly from N.Y. to Cairo.

**Birthdays:** Gen. Douglas MacArthur was 76 Jan. 26. [See p. Books; Vol. XV, 376G3] . . . Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) was 78 Jan. 29. [See p. NATL] . . . Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands was 18 and automatically became a member of the State Council Jan. 31.